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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1748

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

GOLD COAST, 1934-35

*(For Reports for 1932-33 and 1933-34 see Nos. 1657 and 1684
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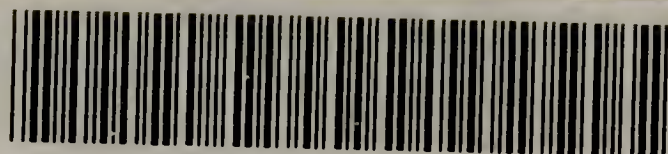
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[Continued on page 3 of cover.]



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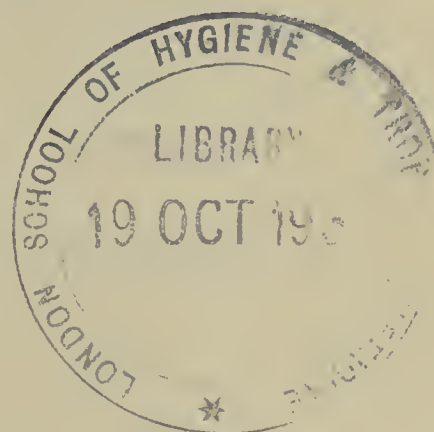
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ERRATA

Page 4.—In the last line of the first paragraph of the section regarding Ashanti, substitute the word “confederations” for “considerations”.

Page 32.—In the last line of the third paragraph, substitute “Forestry department” for “Forests Ordinance”.

Page 47.—In the second paragraph, substitute the word “imposition” for “importation”.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GOLD COAST.
1934-35.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between $3^{\circ} 15'$ W. long. and $1^{\circ} 12'$ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1934 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was 85.3° , 90.0° , 89.2° , and 93.7° , and the mean relative humidity was 76.4° , 71.0° , 84.5° and 66.1° respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1934 at the stations mentioned above was 28.82 inches, 45.11 inches, 52.79 inches and 54.70 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north-westerly wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east.

The Gold Coast Colony.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1482, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1682.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were

annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal considerations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashanti which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashanti and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led a punitive expedition against the Ashanti in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashanti at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. Peace then ensued until 1893 when the Ashanti again became active, breaking the provisions of the treaty which had been concluded in 1874. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOLD COAST.

The Ashanti, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

Investigation since 1932 regarding the wishes of the people of Ashanti revealed that the great majority were in favour of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy, the political organisation which had existed before the rising of 1900 and the consequent disruption of the old tribal system. On the 31st of January, 1935, the restoration of the Confederacy was proclaimed and official recognition was given to Osei Agyeman Prempeh II as Asantehene, the ancient title of the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Colony of Ashanti is administered by the Governor under the provisions of the Ashanti Order in Council, 1934, dated the 9th November, 1934, and of Royal Instructions dated the 23rd November, 1934. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is administered by similar instruments of the same dates. The Mandated territory of Togoland under British Mandate is administered under the provisions of the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923, as amended by the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1934.

Joint ordinances for the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent, so far as their provisions relate to the Colony, of the Legislative Council under the provisions of the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934.

In addition to the law-making power conferred by the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934, the Governor is empowered, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members, to make laws for the Colony. The Council contains an elective element provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The Governor is also under the respective instruments providing for their administration enabled to enact laws for Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective

spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. Native tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, central, western and eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British Mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

At mid-year 1934 the population of the Gold Coast, estimated on an arithmetical basis, numbered 3,444,342, an increase of 86,392 over that of the previous year.

The distribution by race and locality is given in the following tables :—

TABLE I.

			<i>Resident Africans.</i>	<i>Resident* Non-Africans.</i>	<i>Maritime.*</i>
Colony	...	...	1,701,093	2,304	172
Ashanti	...	...	633,941	624	—
Northern Territories	...	...	778,024	107	—
Togoland under British Mandate	...	...	328,034	43	—
			<hr/> 3,441,092 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,078 <hr/>	<hr/> 172 <hr/>

TABLE II.

<i>Town.</i>	<i>Estimated Population at mid-year, 1934.</i>				
Accra	67,097
Koforidua	12,208
Cape Coast	18,583
Sekondi	19,375
Kumasi	39,773
Tamale	15,879
Ho	3,573

The registration of births and deaths is confined to thirty-one urban districts, the population of which forms about eight per centum of that of the Colony as a whole.

Births.

TABLE III.

			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Male	...	...	4,080	4,726	4,794	4,794
Female	...	...	4,159	4,650	4,820	4,843
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Persons	...	...	8,239	9,376	9,614	9,637

The “ weighted average ” birth-rate for the thirty-one areas was 32·9 per thousand living persons in 1934 as compared with 34 for the previous year.

* At 1931 Census.

The natural increase in the registration districts amounted to 3,087.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Male	...	...	3,765	3,687	3,981	4,025
Female	...	...	2,207	2,218	2,283	2,525
Persons	...	...	5,972	5,905	6,264	6,550

The "weighted average" death-rate for the Colony was 22·3 in 1934. This figure compares with 22·2 per thousand living persons in 1933. The infantile mortality rate was 105, an increase of five over the rate for 1933.

Rates must be accepted with reserve owing to the fact that over ninety per centum of the population is not affected by registration and that no means exist of gauging the effects of immigration and emigration.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

European Community.

The total European population in 1933/34 was 3,145. This had increased in 1934 by 346 chiefly owing to a steady increase in the numbers of the mining community.

The health of the European community during 1933/34 had compared unfavourably with the record of the previous year, but *1934 showed a definite improvement both in officials and non-officials. See Table I below :—

European.	Invaliding rate per thousand resident.			Death-rate per thousand resident.	
	1933-34.	1934.	Ten-year average.	1933-34.	1934.
Officials ...	49	34	44	3·5	2·3
Non-officials	17	15	24	6·5	5·7

Malaria as usual was the chief cause of sickness. Its prevalence may be judged from the fact that 23·6 per centum of days lost by officials through sickness were due to malaria alone.

African Community.

No epidemic took place during the year.

Although no marked change in the general health of the community appeared to take place yet there are grounds for believing that there was a slight improvement.

During the worst years of the economic depression the deaths and invalidings of African officials increased, probably owing to the fact that according to the family system those in employment undertook the burden of supporting the unemployed members of the family. An improvement in the deaths and invalidings of this group has taken place, probably due to the fact that the strain on employed members of each family has been relieved following the improved economic condition of the Colony.

* This report covers the calendar year 1934.

Invalidings of officials dropped from 33 in 1933/34 to 30 in 1934 and deaths from 20 to 12.

The weighted average death-rate per 1000 for the population in some thirty-one registration areas was a shade higher in 1934 (22·3) than in 1933 (22·2). The birth-rates were 32·9 for 1934 and 34 for 1933.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There are thirty-two Government hospitals for the African community with 1,026 beds and 106 cots. There is one mental hospital.

There are seven Government hospitals for Europeans with 74 beds.

In addition there is a small cottage hospital at Achimota, several hospitals belonging to gold mines, a Basel mission hospital with 60 beds at Agogo in Ashanti, and a Government field hospital for sleeping sickness cases at Nakpanduri in the northern area of of Mandated Togoland.

A new up-to-date hospital was built at Keta during the year to replace the old building which had been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea. It consists of three wards, a large male ward with 18 beds, a small ward for officials with four beds and a female ward with ten beds. There are also theatre and administrative blocks, quarters for staff, etc.

At the maternity hospital, Accra, a new isolation block was opened in February, 1934. In October the foundation stone was laid of a new twelve-bedded antenatal block which should be ready for use early in 1935, and will relieve considerably the congestion in the main block.

Plans for a hostel to accommodate 28 pupil midwives to be built during 1935 have been approved. With a well-managed hostel it will be much easier to induce girls from the more distant parts of the Colony to come to Accra for training.

Plans for a new African hospital at Tarkwa, the centre of the mining industry, have been approved for 1935.

At the mental hospital, Accra, an extension to accommodate 66 patients in an association ward, the erection of seven single rooms for violent patients, three more single rooms for females and the enlargement of the criminal lunatic yard were begun in October. The extra accommodation will definitely relieve the overcrowding which had taken place.

At Tamale a new out-patient block was provided during the year and plans were made for a new female ward to be opened early in 1935.

Table II indicates the extent to which Government hospitals were used during the past three years :—

TABLE II.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.	+ Increase —Decrease.
In-patients	21,226	23,225	22,535	—690
Out-patients	218,830	227,602	233,267	+5,665
Total	240,056	250,827	255,802	+4,975

A few details of the work done during the year at the Gold Coast hospital, Accra, the African hospital, Kumasi, the maternity hospital also at Accra, and the Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre are given in the tables below :—

TABLE III.

(a) Gold coast hospital—224 beds and cots.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.
Out-patients	13,137	13,473	15,612
In-patients	3,349	3,020	3,085
Daily average (in-patients)	218	227	236
Major operations	560	704	414
Minor operations	466	753	1,063

TABLE IV.

(b) Kumasi African hospital—143 beds and cots.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.
Out-patients	13,929	13,645	13,088
In-patients	2,334	2,204	2,465
Daily average (in-patients)	141	115	135
Major operations	180	190	153
Minor operations	381	448	576

TABLE V.

(c) Accra maternity hospital—67 beds and cots.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.
In-patients	1,393	1,286	1,481
Deliveries	772	625	623
Attendances at antenatal and post-natal clinics	14,394	13,364	13,907

TABLE VI.

(d) Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre.

	1932-34. (Opened 1st November, 1933).	1933-34.	1934.
Antenatal cases advised ...	692	1,780	2,772
Infants and children treated	1,434	5,034	6,146

Welfare centres, etc.

The Cape Coast and Sekondi welfare centres are maintained under the aegis of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society and represent one of the more important activities of this organisation.

Roman Catholic Mission.

The work of this mission referred to in previous reports has gone on actively throughout the year, and Government has continued to encourage it by issuing grants-in-aid and supplies of drugs and dressings.

The following are the more important centres at which medical work is undertaken: Kpandu, Djodji, Eikwe, and Jirapa (in the Northern Territories). These centres are visited regularly by the district medical officers for the purpose of giving advice and assistance.

A considerable amount of first-aid work is done in villages in the neighbourhood of large towns by scholars who are members of junior Red Cross links.

Prevalent diseases.

As may be seen from the following table yaws and malaria still occupy the first and second places on the list of diseases in out-patients and in-patients.

TABLE VII.

Disease.						Incidence per 1,000 in-patients and out-patients.
Yaws	...	...	...	...	...	257
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	96
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	5

Some 1,668 deaths were recorded in patients admitted into hospital, the case mortality being as follows :—

TABLE VIII.

Disease.							Case mortality per 1,000
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	62

Trypanosomiasis.

Trypanosomiasis continues to cause anxiety and there is some reason to think that it may be increasing although to what extent is very difficult to say. The figures for incidence per 10,000 of all cases treated by the Medical Department have steadily gone up during the past ten years, but whether there is a true increase of incidence is doubtful owing to the fact that the confidence of the people in European medicine is steadily increasing and medical officers are probably more alive to the disease and more accurate in diagnosis.

An outbreak, with an estimated infection rate at present of about seven per cent of the population, is going on in the Southern Mamprussi and Kusasi areas of Northern Togoland (population about 15,000) and a well-built treatment camp and dispensary is doing good work at Nakpanduri in the centre of the affected area. For control, reliance is being placed on village surveys with early diagnosis and treatment of cases and planned clearings based on tsetse-fly surveys.

A small but severe outbreak was reported towards the end of the year from the village of Kwale in the Tumu section of the Lawra district of the Northern Territories.

In the forest zone the recession of the forest in the north and south caused by the native system of shifting cultivation and the extensive clearings in the forest made by the mining community are causes of anxiety, for a secondary scrub difficult to deal with but eminently suited to colonization by a dangerous species of tsetse (*G. longipalpis*) is steadily being created.

Health activities.

Apart from the normal routine of health work which is carried on year by year with a view to the improvement in environmental conditions and the prevention of disease, particular attention had to be given to health problems in the mining areas.

The continued high premium for gold resulted in the reopening of many old abandoned gold mines and in the exploitation of new auriferous areas.

Surveys showed how easily insanitary conditions would arise in and around these new mining projects and as the existing legislation had become obsolete, efforts were made to bring it into line with new developments.

An important discussion took place with this end in view between the Health authorities and the Chamber of Mines in July, 1934, from which important results are bound to flow in 1935.

Provision of healthy dwellings for mining labourers with all the usual amenities and for the planning and replanning of mine villages together with the medical inspection of all mine labourers prior to employment constitute two of the more important recent advances in mining health legislation. Further measures were undertaken during the year to secure legislation to establish a healthy environment in rural areas and particularly in proximity to mining areas and there are hopes of these efforts bearing fruit in 1935.

Public health education formed an important ancillary to routine health activities in 1934 and in this the local branch of the British Red Cross Society operating in close association with Government exercised a considerable influence. For example, simple pamphlets were drawn up on air, water, food, night-soil disposal, refuse disposal, dysentery, malaria, rabies and tuberculosis and were distributed to schools, police, chiefs and others.

In Accra the beginnings of a public health museum were established in premises lent to the Red Cross for the purpose and here and elsewhere lectures illustrated by lantern slides, cinematograph and epidiascope were delivered to groups of teachers, school children, junior Red Cross links, etc.

Public health education is, moreover, carried on daily in hospitals, welfare centres, dispensaries, at baby weighing centres and by means of domiciliary visits by voluntary and salaried members of the various sections of the Red Cross and Government medical and health institutions, including health officers, nursing sisters, sanitary inspectors, qualified midwives and health visitors.

That the general public is eager to take advantage of medical facilities is clearly seen in the offers made to build Native Administration dispensaries, more particularly in the Northern Territories where hospitals are few and more isolated.

The only other health activity of major importance in 1934 relates to the provision of a pipe-borne water supply for Kumasi in Ashanti—this constitutes a great boon to the inhabitants, now numbering nearly 40,000 souls.

Conclusion.

Taking the somewhat delayed recovery from the economic depression into consideration, the progress in 1934 in the health of the people may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Actually, the crude death-rate of the combined death registration areas showed a slight increase over that of the previous year and the rate was 0·5 per thousand living persons higher than the quinquennial mean for 1930–1934. Moreover the infantile death-rate rose from 100 in 1933 to 105 in 1934. These statistics, although admittedly crude and not corrected for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population of the areas concerned, call for still greater efforts at co-operation between all classes of the community to secure better health conditions throughout the Gold Coast.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

There has been more activity in house building during the year under review. In the more important towns the superiority of cement block buildings is appreciated and the proportion of swish buildings is gradually declining; in Kumasi, for example, only one application for permission to build in swish was submitted during the year. In the bush villages and smaller towns, however, swish buildings are the rule rather than the exception owing to the advantage enjoyed by this type of construction where labour is cheap. In the larger centres, dearness of labour tends to offset relative cheapness of building material, so that cement block structures are in the long run not much more expensive. There has been a steady improvement in design and construction, and it is gratifying to note that the modern designs are in many cases being prepared by African draughtsmen.

Special staff for dealing with town lay-outs are employed in the municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Kumasi. Lay-outs in several townships have been demarcated in collaboration with the Survey Department, while in Ashanti and many rural districts the Health Department has taken over the powers of the Director of Public Works in this respect, and has given valuable assistance in controlling development. It is pleasing again to record the awakened appreciation by the African of the value of a well-designed lay-out: in the larger towns there are numerous instances of the voluntary surrender of privately-owned land required for streets, while in such villages and towns where the native authorities still control the land deeds of covenant have been freely executed to indemnify Government against any claims for compensation in respect of land required for streets and sanitary areas. Funds have not been available for development works in laid-out areas, but the work now in progress will render the construction of roads, drains, etc., an easy matter when the financial situation improves.

At Tamale there has been a large increase in building activity. Although, owing to the prohibitive cost of cement arising from high transport charges, all buildings are constructed of swish, they show marked improvement in design and construction.

A new problem, and one which is engaging the most anxious consideration of the Government, has arisen in connection with the control of development in the mining areas. These have expanded almost phenomenally during the year, with a consequent

increase of population from mining staff and camp-followers. The housing of actual mining staff falls upon the mining companies ; the accommodation of hangers-on, however, is a different matter, and steps are being taken to bring under control the erection of unhygienic and impermanent buildings on a large scale in areas not prepared for them.

The Central Council of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society has undertaken, at the suggestion of Government, a social survey which it is hoped to complete in April, 1935. Some ten per centum of the people of Accra live in congested areas, and the main aim of the survey is to ascertain the exact state of affairs and, having secured the necessary data, to draw up a scheme for slum clearance and for the rehousing of the dispossessed residents from these danger spots. This survey will be capable of repetition in other towns as and when the necessary staff is available and local conditions demand.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and southern Togoland the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export, and in the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food crops are grown and live-stock is raised and marketed. Even in the cocoa-bearing areas, however, and in the region of the considerable fishing industry of the littoral, food farms are numerous and there is a large internal trade in foodstuffs.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, oranges and pine-apples, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry. At the Department of Agriculture's station at Asuansi a small experimental canning plant has been installed and successful trials conducted with grape-fruit, an attractive article being turned out which has kept in excellent condition for periods as long as eight months. This tinned fruit has sold readily on a small scale and there may possibly be an opening for larger supplies. The technique of canning is not difficult to learn and the work has been carried out entirely by Africans with very little supervision.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has long been established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti and has lately been undertaken in the Central Province and the Northern Territories with success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are at a minimum of about ten to fifteen thousand tons so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during the 1933-34 crop year was lower than the preceding year by 35,700 tons. The major crop amounted to

202,000 tons. The minor crop was 18,000 tons giving a grand total production for the crop year of 220,000 tons. The total exports during the period 1st October, 1933 to 30th September, 1934 were 225,258 tons. The 1934-35 major crop production is estimated to be 259,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows:—

FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1934-35	228,617	9,089	237,706
33-34	258,254	4,264	262,518
32-33	201,459	5,549	207,008
31-32	230,576	5,092	235,668
30-31	221,156	6,029	227,185

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,000 persons in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 185 families, living in 150 separate compounds, produced and sold 4,600 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1933-34. The number of farmers was 174 male and 194 female, so that the production per head was 750 lb. of cocoa worth, at the average season price, 6s. per load.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have again decreased and there has been no compensatory movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased local production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the five financial years shows the movement of nuts in tons.—

Movement within country.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Ashanti to north overland	n.r.	n.r.	4,796	3,745	4,436
Ashanti to south by rail ...	57	19	24	73	617
Colony to north overland ...	n.r.	n.r.	129	427	72
<i>Exports.</i>					
Export <i>via</i> ports	114	197	246	1,078	3,110
Export overland	1,720*	2,630	2,845	1,345	29
Total Exports	—	2,827	3,091	2,423	3,139

n.r. = No record. *Nine months record.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price and has in consequence been adversely affected by world economic conditions.

Exports for the financial years are as follows :—

			1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Palm oil ...	{	Tons	84	10	454	491	453
		Value	£885	£100	£6,453	£7,450	£10,339
Palm kernels ...	{	Tons	3,912	2,489	6,946	4,522	4,948
		Value	£22,711	£17,628	£59,329	£41,318	£59,283

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, disposing of practically the whole of its oil-output locally, but the mill erected in the Eastern Province under a subsidy scheme remains closed.

Bananas.

During the year under review Government conducted a series of trial shipments with bananas of the Gros Michel and Cavendish varieties, principally the latter. In 23 shipments some 7,500 bunches were carried, the bananas being grown within easy range of the port of Takoradi. It has been conclusively shown that Gold Coast bananas can be placed on the United Kingdom market in excellent condition and that there are as yet no agricultural difficulties in the production of good bunches. In the absence of large plantations the difficulties of the enterprise lie rather in the organisation of the numerous peasant growers to deal with the local problems of correct harvesting, packing and transport of the bunches to the port, which functions are at present carried out by officers of the Department of Agriculture. Government is continuing to encourage the industry and has guaranteed the freight on 25,000 bunches during 1935-36 and 50,000 bunches in 1936-37.

Copra.

Exports have decreased owing to the fall in prices.

Maritime Exports.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Tons ...	910	1,142	1,421	1,428	938
Value ...	£6,111	£10,157	£16,642	£15,493	£14,602

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but 82 tons of seed cotton were exported over the eastern frontier against an average of 70 tons for the previous five years. Cotton growing in the Northern Territories is developing slowly, the lint being used locally.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province has encouraged production. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last five years :—

	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Paddy (tons) ...	258	426	354	414	289

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. of rice have been as follows :—

				s.	d.
1934-35	...	...	...	7	6
1933-34	...	...	...	7	6
1932-33	...	...	...	10	0
1931-32	...	...	...	9	0
1930-31	...	...	...	12	0

Rubber.

Exports were as follows :—

1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
364,243	89,973	21,065	130,834	474,210

Food crops.

There is a large production of food crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the reduction of imported foodstuffs owing to financial stringency, the production of local food crops has increased, but it cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the extreme north of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are early and late millet and guinea corn, with small quantities of groundnuts, beans and various oil seeds. Cattle are rarely slaughtered for consumption, but sheep, goats, and poultry are occasionally eaten.

Further south in the Northern Territories, the yam becomes the main food supply, with millet, maize, guinea corn, beans, groundnuts and rice as subsidiary crops. This is the true savannah zone and little of economic value is at present produced in this area.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes all the principal ports and the great trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, are the numerous varieties of fish.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development. The fall in price of raw products has now rendered such propositions unattractive.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people during the recent economic depression, from which the Colony is now happily recovering, resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava, and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns of locally-grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola nuts, which are much in demand by the people of the Northern Territories, are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can to-day be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts generally brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can trade against food and kola. The price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi (wholesale) depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti the owner generally picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The fall in the income of all classes, the heavy import duties imposed on imported spirits, and the restrictions placed on the sales of spirits, have contributed to cause a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold retail at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "Akpeteshi" (anglicé, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this example of enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes,

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Esiam district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in north Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the amount of actual cash received by the family exchequer is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the farm owned by the individual is usually about this size—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about 6s. 6d. a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 237,711 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction of hired labour of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the growing and production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 408 with 9,023 members.

The world depression in trade continued during the year though cocoa was purchased at an average ex-quay Liverpool price of 15s. per ton higher than in the 1933-34 period. Farmers are plucking cocoa which in more prosperous times would have been wasted. They have also reduced the rates of wages of labourers hired by the year; the rates now vary from £4 to £5 per annum, as opposed to the rates of £10 to £14 paid in 1925-26. In some areas labourers who are employed to do weeding, picking and preparing the crop, and conveying it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the crop for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation, game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flintlock guns and in addition employ ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches even the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the capture and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and are permitted to be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time. Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold

on skewers in the large markets. So prepared, they fetch about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of live-stock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the resources of the Colony are insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing live-stock will soon disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshi in the Accra district cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from hibiscus bark and sisal fibre. A rope-maker will earn about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental wood-carving are also carried on in many localities.

A decreasing trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada and in its sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment

for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many, and the African lorry owner-driver is becoming a problem on account of his successful competition with the railway. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day; he is almost entirely without overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instalments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport on the Gold Coast is exceedingly cheap and is probably run on an uneconomic basis.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the department of Animal Health, which includes a veterinary laboratory, a centre for training Africans in veterinary work and animal husbandry and a stock improvement and experimental farm.

In connection with investigational work on trypanosomiasis, dissection and microscopic examination of all tsetse flies caught showed a ratio of infected flies of 12 to 15 per cent among several hundred flies. An experiment where a thousand *G. tachinoides* were marked and liberated in order to test their range of flight and distribution showed that these flies travel greater distances than was thought; marked flies were caught up to six miles from the place of liberation.

Rinderpest has now been eliminated from the Northern Territories, where all the cattle have been immunised with the exception of some 15,000 in the immediate vicinity of the laboratory which are required in order to provide the essential susceptible cattle without which the laboratory could not produce its anti-rinderpest products. Since the inception of the scheme over 170,000 head of cattle have been permanently immunised and all young cattle are systematically inoculated each year. The average annual mortality rate is only four per thousand, which represents an absolute minimum if permanent immunity is to be ensured. This scheme has greatly impressed the stock-owning Africans of the Northern Territories. That the attitude of the chiefs, the people and the Fulani herdsmen is now one of complete

confidence is proved by the fact that the inhabitants of the Northern Territories are buying large numbers of cattle for breeding in the adjacent parts of French West Africa, where all the cattle are susceptible to rinderpest and continual outbreaks of the disease occur. Cattle represent the capital of the northern folk and are almost the sole economic wealth of the Protectorate. The Gold Coast generally suffers from a great scarcity of meat and meat products, for which a market is always available as is proved by the steady maintenance of the numbers of cattle imported during the economic slump. The immunisation of the cattle of the coastal plains of the Eastern Province, 30,000 head, has been completed so that now, with the exception of 2,000 cattle in the north-western part of Ashanti, all the bovine population of the Gold Coast is immune to rinderpest. The lack of interest shown by the owners of the Eastern Province cattle changed during the year to keen interest and enthusiasm when they realised fully what immunisation really meant. This work was carried out under considerable difficulties owing to abnormal rains in the area. Owing to the increase in the incidence of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, of which several outbreaks occurred in 1934 causing over a thousand deaths, much research was done and a reliable preventive vaccine has been produced at the laboratory, which has been tested fully and shows that a solid immunity is conferred. This disease is just as dangerous and much more insidious than rinderpest and was causing considerable anxiety until the discovery of the vaccine. The only drawback to the vaccine is that it takes about a month until an immunity is acquired and its application in practice is to form a ring of immune cattle around natural outbreaks. Quite satisfactory results were also produced by a field vaccine but the latter is not so good as the laboratory product nor is its immunity so lasting ; but an advantage is that it can be produced on the spot during an outbreak and used at once.

Among the usual enzootic tick-borne diseases, gall sickness (anaplasmosis) was decidedly virulent in 1934, clinical manifestations of this condition being observed throughout the country which, though causing little mortality, was responsible for much loss of condition in young cattle.

A satisfactory serum has been produced to protect against fowl cholera, a very fatal and disastrous poultry disease.

Animal Husbandary.

The increase in cattle in the country since the inception of the anti-rinderpest immunisation scheme in 1930-31 is remarkable. The increase is from 130,000 to 190,000 but it must be noted that certain areas, i.e., the coastal plains were not completed until this

year and lost considerable numbers from rinderpest in the interim. Thus interest has revived in the live-stock industry. Fortunately, there is no question of overstocking in the Gold Coast nor lack of markets. A large part of the country is unsuitable for cattle breeding and the Colony will be able to absorb all the available slaughter bullocks which can be produced. At present, there is a serious shortage of fresh meat in the populous parts of the Colony and Ashanti. The cattle of the country are all the unhumped West African Shorthorn breed, which has aroused considerable interest elsewhere on account of its resistance to trypanosomiasis and a number were exported to Nigeria as an experiment.

Several more Native Administration farms were started in 1934-35 by chiefs in the Northern Territories. The object of the scheme is to provide communal bulls for village and section herds on account of the paucity of good privately-owned entires. The various Native Administrations are taking keen interest in this plan and realise that it will lead to the general improvement of the cattle, which at present are rather too light. The Department's officers castrated several thousand scrub bulls. Much interest has been taken in the pig and poultry improvement scheme, which entails courses at Pong-Tamale for literate Africans from the forest and coastal areas, who start farms after their course of instruction with improved animals from Pong-Tamale. So far, most of the learners have done well, especially as regards pigs, after leaving.

Pong-Tamale Live-stock Farm.

This is the central Government live-stock farm, which controls and directs the policy of stock improvement and carries out experiments therein. Native Administration farm overseers are trained here and courses for literate Africans in pig and poultry culture are also given, as a result of which the latter pupils start such farms of their own in Ashanti and the Colony. Considerable success has followed the introduction of bulls from the Fouta Djallon Hills in French Guinea, where the best type of the unhumped West African Shorthorn cattle is produced. These Malinke or Fouta cattle are much better than the ordinary West African Shorthorn and cross-breeding with them produces an improved animal which retains its powers of resistance to the local protozoal and other diseases. Zebu bulls are also used for the improvement of the strain.

More attention has been paid this year to the improvement of the West African Shorthorn within the breed and a scheme has been instituted whereby in two years time one hundred improved pure West African Shorthorn bulls will be available for distribution annually.

Eighty-five improved cattle, 21 rams, 87 grade pigs and 497 pure-bred poultry were issued or sold from the farm for breeding purposes in 1934-35.

Excellent silage was produced in stone towers. The arable area, some 300 acres, is cultivated by horse and bullock ploughs. The main root crop for the stock is cassava and acha grass is extensively grown for hay.

The number of live-stock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Cattle	39,001	48,621	51,778	47,932
Sheep and goats ...	31,771	55,054	47,589	44,887
Horses	1,098	747	608	708

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was £17,616 ls. 3d. which is some £2,000 in excess of the total cost of the department of Animal Health.

The live-stock industry is in a particularly healthy and prosperous condition. There is ample room for expansion, with an assured market and no fear of over-production at any rate for many years.

Forestry.

The vegetation of the Gold Coast is of two main types, the "savannah forest" and the "closed forest". The latter occupies the greater part of the Colony, southern Ashanti and a small portion of Togoland under British Mandate. The rest of the country is within the savannah forest zone.

The area of the closed forest zone, i.e. the portion of the country subjected to the influence of this vegetational type, is approximately 25,500 square miles. It once covered a considerably greater area, but deforestation, followed by the establishment of grass and the accompanying annual fires, has caused a shrinkage in the north, east and south. This deforestation is the direct outcome of the universal practice of shifting cultivation. It occurs throughout the zone with the result that, in addition to this shrinkage, the forest is honeycombed with clearings which sometimes serve as local spots for the establishment of savannah conditions. The rate of deforestation is estimated at some 300 square miles per year, and the problem of replacing shifting cultivation with some less diffuse and wasteful system of agriculture has become one of vital importance to the country.

The protection of the remaining forests situated in key positions in the closed forest zone has been a predominating feature of the forest policy of the Government. This policy aims at the conservation of a sufficient area of forest suitably situated for the purposes of ensuring water supplies, of maintaining climatic conditions favourable to the growth of our principal agricultural crops, of controlling erosion, of utilising forest products to the best advantage of the people and of preserving a sufficient supply of these products for the future use of the inhabitants.

In order to carry out this policy, some 6,500 square miles of forest in this zone should ultimately be protected from further destruction. This will still leave open to agriculture half as much land again as is estimated to be now occupied by that industry. If a system of permanent cultivation can be evolved the area required for agriculture will be greatly in excess of the needs of the people for generations to come. The proportion protected to date in the form of forest reserves is some 72 per cent of the required total.

The native authorities are, whenever possible, given the opportunity of constituting and administering these reserves by means of bye-laws, the Forestry department acting in an advisory capacity. Should, however, the native authorities refuse to constitute, or having done so fail to administer the reserve satisfactorily, then resort is made to the Forests Ordinance and the Government, through the Forestry department, assumes management. The ownership of the land is undisturbed. In other words the Government assumes trusteeship when the chiefs fail in this duty. Occasions have arisen where it has been necessary to transfer bye-law reserves to the control of the Forests Ordinance.

The needs of the savannah forest zone are now receiving consideration. These are chiefly existing or threatened shortages of fuelwood and grazing land. Where they can be provided together a system of reserves created solely for these purposes is advocated. Where fuelwood alone is urgently required, as in some of the towns along the coastline, the more expensive, but shorter-term plantation method is adopted.

The utilisation of the timber assets of the country is receiving attention. On the one hand there is an internal domestic demand for some 120 million cubic feet of fuelwood and two million cubic feet of lumber annually ; to this is added a local industrial demand of some 20 million cubic feet and such timber as can be extracted and exported at a profit. On the other hand there is a permanent source of supply in the completed system of forest reserves, augmented by such trees as are spared in the course of farming

operations. The supply can still more than satisfy the internal demand and leave an appreciable exportable surplus of three million cubic feet annually. But this position cannot be maintained without some readjustment of ideas. The present system of unhampered exploitation, which, in some cases, ends in denudation must, in time, preclude the attainment of this ideal. Such readjustment is required in order to carry out the forest policy and it is necessary, not only to create the forest reserves, but also to protect the immature trees of valuable timber-producing species growing in other portions of the country, to encourage the production of better quality timber and to attempt to eliminate unnecessary waste in exploitation. As both the land and the produce of the land are vested in the people, propaganda, education and persuasion are the only means acceptable. It is hoped that these means will produce the required results.

The Concessions Ordinance provides the authority required to control the exploitation of the forests on certain areas. This authority is exercised in such a manner that the forest, after the extraction of the necessary timber and firewood, shall be given every chance of complete recovery to its former state. Re-afforestation is also one of the conditions imposed as occasion demands.

The timber export industry made a notable recovery during the year. Exports were nearly three times the volume shipped during the previous year and greater than during any year since 1930. Figures for the last five years are appended. The United Kingdom maintains its position as the most important market for Gold Coast woods, though the United States of America, once our greatest customer, is taking increasing quantities and may ultimately recover her lost position. No shipments were made to other European countries during the year. The export of woods other than mahogany show a slight decrease. Quality as always, except during boom years, remains the controlling factor on the overseas market. The smaller contractor, unfortunately, with the optimism peculiar to his class, insists on interpreting every demand as the outcome of another boom and invariably seems to fall back into producing quantity rather than quality. This action inevitably depresses prices and the producer, in the end, is always the loser. This tendency again made its appearance towards the end of the year.

Encouragement and advice continue to be given to cutters with a view to stabilising their financial position and to maintaining a minimum standard of product. The association of cutters formed in the Eastern Province of the Colony shipped one consignment during the year with gratifying results and is preparing a second parcel of mahogany logs for shipment.

The extended use of woods other than mahogany is making halting progress. There are 200 or more timber-producing species in the Gold Coast, and it is difficult to imagine a use to which one or other of these species is not adapted. The consumer, however, is a person with conservative ideas and prefers to handle species of proved value only. Such proof requires time. Progress, however, is being made and projects are in hand whereby graded lumber is shipped for specific purposes, an advance on the time-honoured habit of shipping a new wood of doubtful quality in the hope that someone, somewhere, will find a use for it.

Minor forest products have always figured largely in the daily lives of the people, and greater or lesser trades exist in them in the markets of the Gold Coast. Industries using such products continue to come into greater prominence and there has arisen a need for putting commercial users into touch with producers. This need indicated further possibilities in this direction and steps were taken with the object of establishing an unofficial African industries bureau whereby such industries, and the products required for their creation, may become more widely known. The bureau is intended to be complementary, rather than supplementary, to the activities of Government departments.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAHOGANY EXPORTS.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES.															
Country of Desti - nation.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933				1934.				
	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds.		
							C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	
United Kingdom	429,250	53,682													
Other parts of the British Empire	30														
United States of America	426,201	37,251													
France ...	51	16													
Holland ...	—														
Germany	—														
Italy ...	—														
Other Foreign Countries	—														
Totals ...	855,532	90,954	625,829	61,258	259,917	32,685	209,902	25,270	35,203	5,049	611,056	64,558	31,686	4,178	

Minerals.

Gold.—During the year under review the gold won amounted to 337,065 fine ounces, having a value at par of £1,431,852, as compared with 308,960 fine ounces and £1,312,471 in the previous year, shewing an increase of 28,105 fine ounces and £119,381, respectively.

The improvement is due to the increased tonnage mined and treated by the larger producing mines, and to the entry into the list of producers of the Gold Coast Banket Areas at the old Fanti Mine, south of Abosso, with 3,930 fine ounces, and of the Nangodi Mine, near Navrongo in the Northern Territories with 1,736 fine ounces.

A number of new mines have entered the development stage, and at the end of the year under review there were eight producing and 15 developing mines in operation, whilst 38 mining companies were engaged in prospecting operations at various localities in the Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

An interesting new feature has been the decision of the Marlu Gold Mining Areas to mine their oxidised ore zone at Bogosu by open-cast methods.

Three companies have been engaged in work preparatory to alluvial operations, but as yet have not reached the producing stage.

Manganese.—The only company producing manganese ore during the year was, as heretofore, the African Manganese Company Limited, whose mine is situated at Nsuta, Wasaw District, Western Province.

The ore exported amounted to 336,337 wet tons having a value of £503,508, f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 298,002 tons and £399,043 respectively for the previous year.

These figures, which show an increase of 38,335 tons and £104,465, in value, indicate that there has been a steady demand for manganese and that the company have been able to obtain higher prices for their ore.

Diamonds.—There were exported during the year 2,172,563 carats valued at £645,166 as compared with 1,142,268 carats valued at £615,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,030,295 in the number of carats and £29,223, in value.

In April, 1934, a new company, Ayena Ltd., entered the list of producing companies, which at the end of the year under review numbered five, all operating in the basin of the Birim River, in the Central and Eastern Provinces, Gold Coast Colony.

Labour.—The average daily number of persons employed on all mining and prospecting operations during the year amounted to 623 Europeans and 27,158 Africans, as compared with 365 Europeans and 16,453 Africans in the previous year, showing an increase of 258 Europeans and 10,082 Africans on the daily average.

The increase was due almost entirely to the gold mining industry, in all operations of which a daily average of 541 Europeans and 21,117 Africans were employed, an increase of 82 per cent and 75 per cent respectively over the previous year.

It is estimated that the mining companies (gold, diamond and manganese) paid out an amount of approximately £725,000 in wages to their African employees during the year.

Concessions.—Certificates of Validity for mining concessions gazetted during the year amounted to eight in the Colony and eleven in Ashanti.

Mining licences granted numbered six in the Colony and one in Ashanti.

Prospecting licences granted amounted to 194 in the Colony and 87 in Ashanti, as compared with 114 and 34 respectively in the previous year.

Legislation.—The Mining Health Areas Amendment Regulations 1934, and several amendments to the Mining Regulations were brought into force during the year.

General.—The continuance of the gold premium and the high price to which the metal had risen further stimulated the gold mining industry. It is of interest to note that the number of localities in which prospecting operations were conducted more than trebled itself during the year.

Whilst the price of diamonds exported from the Gold Coast depreciated slightly the demand for the commercial grade of stones remained steady.

A favourable feature has been the steady demand for manganese ore; and that the African Manganese Company have taken full advantage of this is reflected in the increased tonnage exported for the year.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year was £4,848,800, being £694,554, or 12·5 per cent, less than the value of the imports for 1933.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1930–1934 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
1—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i>	2,991,425	1,595,527	2,597,809	1,468,502	931,371
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	1,569,593	986,396	1,357,058	2,438,967	1,984,647
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	591,118	183,687	186,256	132,076	116,784
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes)	2,617,614	1,308,393	930,679	872,015	1,120,608
Specie and currency notes	441,818	358,094	253,810	446,870	458,331
2—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	741,495	370,492	279,607	184,798	237,059
Specie and currency notes	707	1,285	—	126	—
Total ...	8,953,770	4,803,874	5,605,219	5,543,354	4,848,800

Owing to forestalling in the case of Japanese cotton piece goods and to imports of *bleached, dyed, grey, and printed* cotton piece goods from Soviet Russia the cotton trade of the United Kingdom did not benefit in 1934 as much as was expected by the introduction in May of quotas for cotton piece goods manufactured in Japan. In this connection the following statement, which shews the percentage of the total quantity of cotton piece goods supplied

by the United Kingdom during the past three years, may be of interest :—

<i>Cotton Piece Goods.</i>	1932.	1933	1934.
Bleached	93	64	40
Dyed	92	87	70
Coloured	95	67	57
Grey	95	55	37
Printed	85	78	80
Velveteen... ..	82	64	66

For the first time in its history the “ open door ” tariff policy of the Gold Coast was departed from in 1934, but the only country affected by that departure was Japan.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance (No. 22 of 1934) was placed on the Statute book on the 12th June, 1934, but the quotas introduced in respect of cotton piece goods, cotton towels, velveteen, and artificial silk piece goods manufactured in Japan took effect from the 16th May, 1934.

Particulars of the principal makes of motor cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1934 are given hereunder.

Motor Cars.				Motor Lorries.			
Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.
Chevrolet ...	38	7	45	Chevrolet ...	283	—	283
Vauxhall ...	30	16	46	Bedford ...	91	—	91
Ford ...	29	19	48	Ford ...	42	—	42
Morris ...	11	35	46	International	20	—	20
Austin ...	10	30	40	Dodge ...	20	—	20
Hillman ...	5	10	15	Chrysler ...	12	—	12
Buick ...	4	7	11	Studebaker	10	—	10
Other kinds ...	14	61	75	Other kinds	16	—	16
Total ...	141	185	326	Total ...	494	—	494

Of the new motor cars 62 were manufactured in the United States of America, 68 in the United Kingdom, and 10 in Canada

Of the new motor lorries 349 came from the United States of America, 108 from the United Kingdom, and 37 from Canada.

Of 52 motor cycles imported 48 came from the United Kingdom.

One thousand three hundred and sixty seven bicycles were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied 1,145 and Japan 205. (In 1933 Japan supplied only 13.) The average landed cost of the British bicycle was £4 1s. 10d., that from Japan being £2 3s. 9d.

Exports.

The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1934, was £8,117,456, being £68,922, or 1 per cent, more than the value of the exports for 1933.

The following table shows the value of the exports (including re-exports) for the past five years :—

Classes.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Products of the Colony (excluding minerals and precious stones)	7,367,996	5,669,832	5,664,648	5,076,234	4,178,025
Minerals and precious stones	2,538,837	1,900,519	2,353,805	2,717,823	3,660,529
Manufactures of the Colony	3,855	3,322	3,250	5,806	10,969
<i>Total domestic exports</i>	9,910,688	7,573,673	8,021,703	7,799,863	7,849,523
Re-exports (excluding specie and currency notes)	154,232	117,598	82,297	80,386	96,836
Specie and currency notes	1,222,468	1,609,349	244,879	168,235	171,097
<i>Total re-exports ...</i>	1,376,700	1,726,947	327,176	248,621	267,933
<i>Grand Total ...</i>	11,287,388	9,300,620	8,348,879	8,048,484	8,117,456

The following table gives particulars of the principal domestic products exported by sea and overland during the years 1933 and 1934.

Article.	1933.		1934.		Difference.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa ...	236,117	£ 4,971,478	230,270	£ 4,040,697	—	£ 930,781
Gold ...	294,373	1,841,883	351,401	2,421,595	+	579,712
Diamonds ...	803,985	518,400	2,391,609	756,816	+	238,416
Manganese Ore	265,140	357,366	339,985	480,881	+	123,515
Timber—unmanufactured	245,105	30,319	642,742	68,736	+	38,417
Palm oil ...	17	179	64	674	+	495
Palm kernels ...	3,013	23,240	3,367	19,306	—	3,934
Copra ...	1,138	11,434	1,103	7,224	—	4,210
Rubber	51,699	778	271,834	5,304	+	4,526
Kola nuts	4,987	4,331	3,230	1,224	—	3,107
Hides (cattle) untanned	1,995	3,425	3,742	7,034	+	3,609
Hides and Skins :—						
Other kinds	29,963	3,900	16,408	2,426	—	1,474
Lime Juice	677	7,392	1,288	14,597	+	7,205

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The following table shows in comparative form the gross Customs and Excise revenue under the various heads for the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Head of Revenue.	1933.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
CUSTOMS.				
IMPORT DUTIES.	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i>	226,066	151,544	—	74,522
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	1,019,565	919,978	—	99,587
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	221,677	193,248	—	28,429
EXPORT DUTIES.				
Cocoa	275,469	268,649	—	6,820
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	875	2,546	1,671	—
Diamonds	24,686	39,913	15,227	—
Kola nuts	8,561	6,683	—	1,878
Gold	71,734	146,350	74,616	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	1,990	2,079	89	—
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	348	264	—	84
Other Miscellaneous	4,493	4,400	—	93
Total Customs	1,855,464	1,735,654	91,603	211,413
EXCISE DUTIES.				
On beer	6,903	21,231	14,328	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Licences, Brewers'	20	20	—	—
Total Customs and Excise ...	1,862,387	1,756,905	105,931	211,413
HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES :—				
Accra Harbour Dues	23,172	21,377	—	1,795
Light Dues	5,993	6,666	673	—
Total gross receipts	1,891,552	1,784,948	106,604	213,208
Duties drawn back, over-entered, and abated	23,698	27,389	3,691	—
Total net receipts	1,867,854	1,757,559	102,913	213,208

GENERAL COURSE OF PRICES.

The following table shows the movements of the average annual landed cost per statistical unit of certain imported articles during the last four years, the similar cost for the year 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—				
Pilot or ships'	93	102	90	80
Other kinds	111	112	95	86
Cement	89	91	83	73
Cotton manufactures :—				
Bleached	78	71	63	57
Dyed	74	69	68	65
Coloured	70	65	62	60
Grey	80	76	71	73
Printed	79	75	69	62
Sewing	88	82	67	56
Yarn	83	87	76	79
Fish of all kinds :—				
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	99	104	94	97
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars, or bottles	94	86	67	65
Rice	76	77	69	53
Flour (wheaten)	78	86	76	74
Matches	100	111	111	111
Meats :—				
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	88	85	82	76
Canned or bottled	88	76	59	53
Corrugated iron sheets	82	77	84	82
Milk	89	74	76	71
Kerosene	86	109	111	70
Petrol	103	116	105	69
Salt, other kinds	100	108	108	100
Soap, other kinds	89	90	79	72
Sugar (refined)	82	84	80	70
Tobacco :—				
Unmanufactured	96	108	87	75
Cigars	114	123	136	144
Cigarettes	102	104	103	96
Wood and timber :—				
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	95	106	124	110
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed ...	122	99	135	96

The index numbers shewn hereunder are in respect of the average annual f.o.b. price per statistical unit of domestic exports, the average for 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Cocoa	62	65	57	48
Diamonds	65	83	84	41
Rubber	56	32	37	48
Manganese	80	124	69	72
Copra	66	66	59	39
Kola nuts	80	50	40	27
Palm kernel;	74	68	60	45
Palm oil	59	61	42	42
Mahogany	92	119	113	99

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external *sea-borne* trade of the Colony for the years 1933 and 1934 respectively. For 1934 imports were classified according to the “country of origin” and for 1933 according to the “country of consignment”.

Countries.	Import trade per cent.		Export trade per cent.		Aggregate trade per cent.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom ...	55·82	57·10	45·51	56·79	49·57	56·90
British West Africa ...	2·68	2·87	·28	·57	1·23	1·39
Other parts of the British Empire ...	2·82	4·63	2·31	1·81	2·51	2·82
Total British Empire	61·32	64·60	48·10	59·17	53·31	61·11
United States of America	12·84	11·59	16·83	15·33	15·26	14·00
Germany	8·52	4·78	19·48	13·66	15·16	10·49
Holland	5·04	2·71	7·81	5·16	6·72	4·29
Japan	3·29	3·23	—	—	1·30	1·16
France	1·51	1·46	1·75	1·90	1·66	1·74
Belgium	·94	·99	·70	·79	·79	·86
Italy	·81	·79	1·47	1·48	1·21	1·23
Czecho-Slovakia ...	·93	1·55	—	—	·36	·55
Soviet Russia	—	1·53	—	—	—	·55
Other foreign countries	4·80	6·77	3·86	2·51	4·23	4·02
Total Foreign Countries	38·68	35·40	51·90	40·83	46·69	38·89
Grand Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

In 1933 the greater portion of goods of Soviet Russia origin was credited in local statistics as being consigned from Germany, and, in a lesser degree, from Holland, which explains the decreased share of the import trade appropriated by these countries in 1934.

The share of the export trade taken by the United Kingdom in 1934 increased by 11·28 per cent, and this increase is mainly due to the fact that all the gold (excepting 34 ounces in the form of trinkets which went to France) and diamonds went to the United Kingdom.

The percentage share of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, Holland, and France respectively during the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1930	51·62	33·95	15·75	15·89	11·65	22·53	7·09	14·69	3·71	2·96
1931	54·67	38·68	17·50	18·48	7·53	15·69	5·49	18·47	3·52	1·73
1932	59·72	46·88	13·47	20·55	7·27	17·46	5·62	9·15	1·68	1·03
1933	55·82	45·51	12·84	16·83	8·52	19·48	5·04	7·81	1·51	1·75
1934	57·10	56·79	11·59	15·33	4·78	13·66	2·71	5·16	1·46	1·90

Japan's share of the import trade during the last four years was as follows :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>			
1931	·67
1932	1·33
1933	3·29
1934	3·23

Her trade with this Colony in 1934 was affected adversely by the introduction of quotas and the importation of additional duties.

As a result of the introduction of quotas the percentage share of the import trade in cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods enjoyed by Japan dropped from 19 to 2 per cent, and from 86 to 4 per cent, respectively, while the United Kingdom's share of these goods increased from 62 to 73 per cent, and from 8·6 to 63 per cent, respectively, the periods under comparison being the first five months and the last seven months of 1934.

Compared with 1933 Japan sent to the Colony in 1934 increased quantities of buckets, pails and basins, leather boots and shoes, slippers, cotton sheets, table cloths, fishing nets, earthenware, bicycles, cutlery, canned fish, jewellery, medicines and drugs, and stationery. Her exports to the Colony of haberdashery and millinery, cotton hosiery, apparel (other kinds), artificial silk (other kinds), shoes made of rubber or canvas with rubber soles, motor tyres and tubes, umbrellas, and toys and games decreased, however, in 1934.

The principal articles sent to the Colony in 1934 by (1) *Soviet Russia* were printed, bleached, dyed, and grey cotton piece goods, canned fish and earthenware ; (2) by *Czecho-Slovakia* artificial silk piece goods, sugar, beads, jewellery, enamelware, boots and shoes, hats, caps, and other headgear ; (3) by *Italy* hats, caps, and other headgear, artificial silk piece goods, dyed and coloured cotton piece goods, and beads ; and (4) by *Belgium* iron and steel manufactures, blue, cement, corrugated iron sheets, coloured glass, and agricultural implements.

The following table shows the principal countries with which the external *sea-borne* trade of the Colony was carried on during 1933 and 1934 together with the value of such import and export trade :—

Countries.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	...	2,824,969	2,491,248	3,537,904	4,463,880	6,362,873	6,955,128
British West Africa ...	...	135,904	125,176	21,539	44,838	157,443	170,014
Other parts of the British Empire ...	...	142,631	202,125	179,653	142,021	322,284	344,146
Total British Empire ...		3,103,504	2,818,549	3,739,096	4,650,739	6,842,600	7,469,288
United States of America ...	...	649,779	505,541	1,308,277	1,205,130	1,958,056	1,710,671
Germany ...	...	431,047	208,601	1,514,430	1,073,303	1,945,477	1,281,904
Holland ...	...	255,020	118,364	607,348	405,532	862,368	523,896
Japan ...	...	166,690	141,025	290	357	166,980	141,382
France ...	...	76,659	63,709	136,413	149,712	213,072	213,421
Belgium ...	...	47,823	43,097	53,844	61,804	101,667	104,901
Italy ...	...	40,886	34,427	114,305	115,948	155,191	150,375
Czecho-Slovakia ...	...	46,811	67,573	19	27	46,830	67,600
Soviet Russia ...	...	—	66,540	—	398	—	66,938
Other foreign countries ...	...	242,671	295,344	300,062	196,772	542,733	492,116
Total Foreign Countries ...		1,957,386	1,544,221	4,034,988	3,208,983	5,992,374	4,753,204
Grand Total ...		5,060,890	4,362,770	7,774,084	7,859,722	12,834,974	12,222,492

The above table does not include the value of specie and currency notes.

Tables A and B give fuller details of the distribution of trade in 1934.

The value of the exports to the United States of America, Germany, Holland, France, and Italy largely exceeded the value of the imports from these countries.

The value of the exports to the United Kingdom includes the value of goods re-exported thereto, viz., £18,000.

The United Kingdom took in value

- 27 per cent of the cocoa exported ;
- 85 per cent of the timber exported ;
- 81 per cent of the rubber exported ;
- 32 per cent of the palm kernels exported ;
- 50 per cent of the copra exported ;
- 100 per cent of the diamonds exported ; and
- 100 per cent of the gold bullion exported.

Customs Tariff (*summarised*).

The Customs Tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.

A table of exemptions.

A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—

Cardigans, Jerseys and Pullovers	4d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Shirts 	6d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Singlets 	2d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Socks and Stockings 	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Bags and Sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce 	2d. each.
Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter ...	2s. per imperial gallon.

Cotton manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)

(i) Bleached	} Admitted as such by the Comptroller	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. per square yard.
(ii) Dyed		1d. „ „ „
(iii) Coloured		1d. „ „ „
(iv) Grey		$\frac{3}{4}$ d. „ „ „
(v) Printed		$1\frac{1}{4}$ d. „ „ „

Fents 6d. per lb.

Handkerchiefs, not in the piece,
but excluding pocket hand-
kerchiefs $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.

Towels 2d. „ „ „

Velveteen 3d. „ „ „

Yarn 3d. per lb.

Spirits :—

Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and
other potable spirits £1. 13s. 6d. per imperial
gallon of 50° per centum of
pure alcohol by Tralles
Alcoholometer.

Obscured spirits £1 13s. 6d. per imperial
gallon.

Perfumed spirits £1 15s. per imperial gallon.

Wine :—

Sparkling 12s. per imperial gallon.

Still 4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon
according to strength.

Tobacco :—

Unmanufactured 2s. 3d. per lb.

Manufactured :—

Cigars 10s. per lb.

Cigarettes :—

(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net
per thousand 2s. 6d. per 100,

(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net per
thousand 10s. per lb.

Other manufactured tobacco
and snuff 6s. per lb.

Silk manufactures :—

Noil Cloth $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.

Oil :—

Illuminating	...	...	...	8d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Lubricating	...	...	...	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	...	...	...	10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.

Silk (artificial) manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves) ... 2½d. per square yard.

Handkerchiefs, not in the piece,
but excluding pocket handkerchiefs ... 2½d. per square yard.

Newsprint ... 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

Additional Duties on Articles of Japanese Origin.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Rate of Additional Duty.</i>
Cement ...	3s. per 400 lb. (gross).
Corrugated iron sheets ...	£4 per ton.
Paints and Colours ...	16s. per 100 lb.
Paint oils, polishes and varnishes ...	4s. per gallon.
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	1s. each.
Shirts ...	1s. 3d. each.
Singlets ...	3d. each.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cocoa ...	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds ...	6¼ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold ...	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section thirteen (1) of Cap. 34.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	ls. 6d. upon every gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.
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TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1934. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

Article.		Item No. of the Import List	Countries of Origin.																					
			All Countries.		United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other Parts of British Empire		United States of America		Germany.		Holland		France.		Japan.		Russia.		Other Foreign Countries.	
			Value	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.	Value	Percentage.
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Beer and ale, stout and porter	28	19.4	7.9	40.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	40.2	0.8	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	15.0	Denmark £2.8 = 14.5%. Irish Free State £0.1 = 0.5%.	
Biscuits, bread and cakes	29 and 31	20.1	12.8	63.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	19.4	0.3	1.5	1.2	5.9	—	—	1.0	5.0	0.9	4.5	Belgium £0.8 = 3.0%. Canary Islands £0.2 = 1.0%.	
Fish :—	94 to 96	101.2	4.1	4.1	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.9	25.1	24.8	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	4.4	4.3	64.5	63.7	Portugal £18.3 = 35.1%. Spain £0.8 = 1.5%. Sweden £0.8 = 1.1%. Canary Islands £40.8 = 83.3%. Norway £1.8 = 3.3%. Mauritania £1.4 = 2.8%.	
Canned or preserved	94	52.2	0.5	0.9	—	—	1.8	3.5	24.9	47.4	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	4.4	8.4	19.8	37.9		
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled including fresh	95 and 96	49.0	3.6	7.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.7	91.2		
Rice	102	59.7	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.2	52.7	88.3	—	—	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	8.9	French Indo-China £5.1 = 8.5%.	
Flour (wheaten)	104	76.2	1.1	1.4	—	—	18.8	24.7	56.2	73.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1		
Meats :—	145, 144 and 146 to 148	89.4	13.3	14.9	0.1	0.1	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	65.0	72.7	Argentina £34.6 = 76.3%. Uruguay £3.7 = 8.2%.	
Canned and bottled	145	45.3	3.5	7.7	—	—	1.1	2.4	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	39.0	86.2	Denmark £0.4 = 0.9%.	
Beef and pork	144	24.6	0.9	3.7	0.1	0.4	—	—	4.2	17.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.1	77.7	Denmark £17.4 = 70.0%. Argentina £1.7 = 6.9%.	
Smoked or cured including fresh and other kinds	146 to 148	19.5	8.9	45.7	—	—	3.4	17.4	0.2	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	35.4	Denmark £3.5 = 17.9%. Argentina £3.0 = 15.3%.	
Milk	161	24.5	18.4	75.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	1.3	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	19.2	Denmark £4.2 = 17.1%. Switzerland £0.4 = 1.6%.	
Provisions, unenumerated	185	19.2	11.9	62.0	4.9	25.5	1.4	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.8	—	—	—	—	0.9	4.7	Switzerland £0.5 = 2.6%.	
Salt (other than table)	190	32.3	20.0	61.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	5.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.5	—	—	—	—	9.4	29.1	Spain £0.1 = 28.2%.	
Spirits (potable) :—	202, 200, 199, 201, 203 and 206	68.1	44.0	64.6	—	—	1.6	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	15.9	23.3	3.9	5.7	—	—	—	—	1.4	2.1		
Whisky	202	36.7	30.7	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gin	200	22.3	0.5	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	70.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other kinds (potable)	199, 201, 203 and 206	9.1	0.8	8.8	—	—	1.8	17.5	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.7	0.1	1.1	3.9	42.8	—	—	—	—	1.4	15.5	Cuba £1.3 = 14.3%.	
Sugar	211 and 212	49.9	39.9	61.9	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.2	2.4	—	—	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	17.4	34.9	Czechoslovakia £17.4 = 34.9%.	
Tobacco :—	215 to 217 and 214	182.7	127.6	69.9	—	—	0.2	0.1	53.5	29.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.3		
Manufactured	215 to 217	129.1	127.6	98.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	Belgium £0.2 = 0.2%. Switzerland £0.2 = 0.2%.	
Unmanufactured	214	53.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	53.4	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2		
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																								
Coal	70	65.3	3.6	5.5	61.7	94.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class III—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.																								
Apparel	7 and 7a to 7e	75.5	54.5	72.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	15.8	21.0	—	—	1.8	2.4		
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	7	2.6	1.6	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	38.5	—	—	—	—		
Shirts	7a	14.9	9.2	61.7	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	—	0.3	2.0	—	—	—	—	5.2	34.9	—	—	0.1	0.7	China £0.1 = 1.3%.	
Singlets	7b	7.8	2.0	25.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	73.1	—	—	0.1	1.3	Italy £0.2 = 0.5%. Spain £0.2 = 0.4%. China £0.1 = 3.2%.	
Socks and stockings	7c and 7d	3.1	2.2	70.9	—	—	0.1	3.3	0.1	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	6.5	—	—	0.5	16.1		
Other kinds	7e	47.1	39.5	83.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.7	7.9	—	—	1.1	2.3	China £0.4 = 0.8%. Poland £0.3 = 0.6%.	
Bags and sacks (empty) not including paper bags	24	97.1	3.7	3.8	—	—	92.2	95.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	Belgium £0.5 = 0.5%. Italy £0.4 = 0.4%. Czechoslovakia £1.7 = 7.6%.	
Boots, shoes and slippers	35 to 37	22.4	13.0	58.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	7.2	32.1	—	—	1.8	8.0	Czechoslovakia £1.7 = 7.6%.	
Cordage and twine	77 and 78	33.4	29.4	88.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	4.5	Belgium £0.7 = 2.1%. Italy £0.3 = 0.8%. Austria £0.3 = 0.8%.	
Cotton Manufactures	81 to 85 and 91	732.7	530.3	72.4	31.8	4.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	—	2.9	0.4	67.5	9.2	0.1	—	27.8	3.8	58.0	7.9	12.6	1.7		
Piece Goods	81	50.8	27.7	48.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	20.1	16.6	29.2	1.1	1.9	Italy £0.8 = 1.4%. Italy £2.7 = 1.7%.	
Bleached	82	155.6	103.0	66.2	29.0	18.6	0.1	—	—	—	0.7	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	3.9	2.5	14.4	9.3	4.4	2.9	Belgium £1.3 = 0.8%. Italy £1.2 = 3.4%.	
Coloured	83	35.4	22.8	64.4	1.9	5.4	1.0	2.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—									

TABLE B.

The Value of the Principal Articles exported during the Year 1934. (The value of Exports overland is not included).

In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.																
		All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.	
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.																		
Cocoa	10	3,971.0	1,083.4	27.3	—	—	111.2	2.8	1,093.8	27.5	1,045.5	26.3	399.9	10.1	16.0	0.4	221.2	5.6
Coffee, Raw	11	0.4	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																		
Diamonds	14	756.8	756.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gums—Rubber	24	5.3	4.3	81.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	18.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and Skins:—																		
Hides (cattle) untanned	27	7.0	0.3	4.3	0.1	1.4	—	—	—	—	6.0	85.7	—	—	0.1	1.4	0.5	7.2
" Other kinds	29, 31																	
and	33	2.5	1.6	64.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	4.0	0.6	24.0	—	—	0.1	4.0	0.1	4.0
Ivory	34	0.4	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metallic Ores:—																		
Manganese	36	480.9	88.7	18.4	—	—	30.6	6.4	100.9	21.0	1.2	0.3	3.6	0.7	132.7	27.6	123.2	25.6
Nuts and Kernels:—																		
Copra	40	6.6	3.3	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kola Nuts	42	0.9	—	—	0.1	11.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	55.6	—	—	0.1	11.1	0.2	22.2
Palm Kernels	43	18.6	6.0	32.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3	60.8	1.3	7.0	—	—	—	—
Oils:—																		
Palm	46	0.7	0.1	14.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	28.6	—	—	0.3	42.8	—	—	0.1	14.3
Other kinds	49	4.0	4.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood and Timber, Unmanufactured:—																		
Timber—all kinds	59 and 60	68.7	58.4	85.0	1.0	1.5	—	—	9.2	13.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes.																		
Bullion—Gold	6	2,421.6	2,421.3	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—
Other Articles (all classes)	—	25.8	17.3	67.0	4.9	19.0	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	3.4	13.2
Total Exports of domestic produce including bullion	—	7,771.2	4,445.9	57.2	6.1	0.1	141.8	1.8	1,204.3	15.5	1,069.9	13.8	405.1	5.2	149.3	1.9	348.8	4.5
Re-exports:—																		
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes	—	107.5	83.3	77.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.2	22.5
Other Articles (all classes)	—	88.5	18.0	20.3	38.8	43.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	3.4	3.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	26.5	30.0
Total Re-exports	—	196.0	101.3	51.7	38.8	19.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	50.7	25.9
Grand Total Exports and Re-exports	—	7,967.2	4,547.2	57.1	44.9	0.5	142.0	1.8	1,205.1	15.1	1,073.3	13.5	405.5	5.1	149.7	1.9	399.5	5.0

Belgium £33 .0 = 0.8% ; Italy £107 .5 = 2.5% ; Denmark £14 .8 = 0.3% ; Poland £20 .4 = 0.5% ; Norway £19 .2 = 0.4% ; Sweden £22 .9 = 0.6% .

Italy £0 .5 = 7.2% .

Belgium £28 .7 = 6.0% ; Italy £8 .0 = 1.7% ; Poland £7 .0 = 1.4% ; Spain £6 .6 = 1.3% ; Norway £72 .9 = 15.2% .
Dahomey £0 .1 = 11.1% .

French Togoland £24 .0 = 22.3% .
Liberia £1 .0 = 1.1% ; Ivory Coast £14 .9 = 16.8% ; French Togoland £5 .8 = 6.5% ; Dahomey £2 .3 = 2.6% .

TABLE B.

The Value of the Principal Articles exported during the Year 1934. (The value of Exports overland is not included).

In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.																
		All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.	
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
		£	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.																		
Cocoa	10	3,971.0	1,083.4	27.3	—	—	111.2	2.8	1,093.8	27.5	1,045.5	26.3	399.9	10.1	16.0	0.4	221.2	5.6
Coffee, Raw	11	0.4	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																		
Diamonds	14	756.8	756.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gums—Rubber	24	5.3	4.3	81.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	18.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and Skins:—																		
Hides (cattle) untanned	27	7.0	0.3	4.3	0.1	1.4	—	—	—	—	6.0	85.7	—	—	0.1	1.4	0.5	7.2
" Other kinds	29, 31 and 33	2.5	1.6	64.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	4.0	0.6	24.0	—	—	0.1	4.0	0.1	4.0
Ivory	34	0.4	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metallic Ores:—																		
Manganese	36	480.9	88.7	18.4	—	—	30.6	6.4	100.9	21.0	1.2	0.3	3.6	0.7	132.7	27.6	123.2	25.6
Nuts and Kernels:—																		
Copra	40	6.6	3.3	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kola Nuts	42	0.9	—	—	0.1	11.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	55.6	—	—	0.1	11.1	0.2	22.2
Palm Kernels	43	18.6	6.0	32.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3	60.8	1.3	7.0	—	—	—	—
Oils:—																		
Palm	46	0.7	0.1	14.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	28.6	—	—	0.3	42.8	—	—	0.1	14.3
Other kinds	49	4.0	4.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood and Timber, Unmanufactured:—																		
Timber—all kinds	59 and 60	68.7	58.4	85.0	1.0	1.5	—	—	9.2	13.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes.																		
Bullion—Gold	6	2,421.6	2,421.3	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—
Other Articles (all classes)...	—	25.8	17.3	67.0	4.9	19.0	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	3.4	13.2
Total Exports of domestic produce including bullion	—	7,771.2	4,445.9	57.2	6.1	0.1	141.8	1.8	1,204.3	15.5	1,069.9	13.8	405.1	5.2	149.3	1.9	348.8	4.5
Re-exports:—																		
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes	—	107.5	83.3	77.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.2	22.5
Other Articles (all classes)	—	88.5	18.0	20.3	38.8	43.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	3.4	3.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	26.5	30.0
Total Re-exports	—	196.0	101.3	51.7	38.8	19.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	50.7	25.9
Grand Total Exports and Re-exports	—	7,967.2	4,547.2	57.1	44.9	0.5	142.0	1.8	1,205.1	15.1	1,073.3	13.5	405.5	5.1	149.7	1.9	399.5	5.0

Belgium £33.0 = 0.8%; Italy £107.5 = 2.5%; Denmark £14.8 = 0.3%; Poland £20.4 = 0.5%; Norway £19.2 = 0.4%; Sweden £22.9 = 0.6%.

Italy £0.5 = 7.2%.

Belgium £28.7 = 6.0%; Italy £8.0 = 1.7%; Poland £7.0 = 1.4%; Spain £6.6 = 1.3%; Norway £72.9 = 15.2%.
Dahomey £0.1 = 11.1%.

French Togoland £24.0 = 22.3%.
Liberia £1.0 = 1.1%; Ivory Coast £14.9 = 16.8%; French Togoland £5.8 = 6.5%; Dahomey £2.3 = 2.6%.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
<i>Government Departments.</i>		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	6d. to 1s. 4d. a day	} 48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler- makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
<i>Commercial.</i>		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour ...	11d. a day ...	49 hours a week.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
cooks	£3 per month ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 5s. per month	
stewards	£2 10s. per month	

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

During the year under review rates of wages in the principal occupations were generally unchanged, whilst the reduced prices of numerous classes of imports resulted in a decline in the cost of living which was fairly widespread. In the gold-mining areas, on the other hand, rapid developments caused an upward tendency in both wages and cost of living.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant : these grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

(a) The Colony and Ashanti.

There are nineteen Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and four in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 3,969 boys and 1,346 girls and a total average attendance of 5,107. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 261, of whom 234 were employed in the primary schools and 27 in the technical and middle boarding schools.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1934 was 361, and of the known non-assisted schools 259.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	...	...	...	1
A.M.E. Zion mission	...	...	...	7
Basel mission	...	...	...	1
English Church mission	...	...	...	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	81
Methodist mission	...	...	...	67
Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	116
Scottish mission	...	...	...	2

Roman Catholic missions :—

Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast	...	26
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	...	32
Seventh Day Adventist	...	2
Undenominational	...	7

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and domestic science for girls. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to sending girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are seventeen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, they receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantshipim of the Methodist mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements of the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examinations.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra technical school provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1934, there were 264 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 129 were being trained in woodwork, 60 in masonry and 75 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government technical school, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the Transport Department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the

workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving. That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1934 was as follows :—

Achimota College	...	...	...	...	85
Akropong Training College	...	...	...	...	124
St. Augustine's Training College	...	...	...	...	54
Wesley College	...	...	...	...	83
Total					346

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's Training College at Amisano trains teachers for the Roman Catholic mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a small training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government has hitherto paid all fees, but a boarding fee of £15 per annum has been introduced. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges including that at Achimota are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Six teams entered for the contest held in 1934 and St. Nicholas' Grammar School, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(b) The Northern Territories.

The separate sub-department for the control of education in the protectorate was abolished in 1932, but a special Education Ordinance still applies to the area.

There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, where there are only boarders, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1934 was 430, of whom 29 were girls. In 1932 the Government junior trade school and the kindergarten school at Tamale were amalgamated with the primary boarding school in that place.

There are three mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Two of these are controlled by the White Fathers' mission and one by the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1934 was 328, of whom 112 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 112 girls attending mission primary schools are included 57 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are 14 in training.

(c) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the beginning of 1935 was as follows:—

Kindergarten ...	...	...	...	...	33
Lower Primary	...	...	...	...	66
Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	123
Secondary school	...	...	...	...	87
Training college (Boys)	...	...	...	...	85
Teacher-student (Girls)	...	...	...	...	34
University ...	...	...	...	...	15
Special course	...	...	...	...	3
					<hr/> 446 <hr/>

Of the above 136 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934 the Council is constituted as follows:—

- (a) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name;
- (b) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association;
- (c) One member annually elected by the Council to represent missionary education;
- (d) Three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff;
- (e) The Principal; and
- (f) The Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present 64 Rovers, 3,480 Scouts and 1,386 Wolf Cubs, while there are twelve companies of Guides and five Brownie Packs.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

A regular mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines: Elder Dempster Lines, Limited; the United Africa Company, Limited; Holland-West Africa; Woermann; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet; America-West Africa, and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from thirteen to fourteen days by mail steamer and from twenty to twenty-five days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

In the year 1934-35 the vessels using the port shewed an increased of 9 per cent as compared with the previous year and the total tonnage of cargo handled was 602,897. The number of passengers landed was 4,079 and those who embarked numbered 2,594.

The principal working results were as follows:—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1935	£3,184,170
Gross receipts	156,053
Working expenditure	24,571
Net receipts	131,492
Gross expenditure	177,968
Deficit	21,915
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	15·74%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	4·13%

The deepening of the harbour over certain areas to facilitate the movement of ships and lighters proceeding to and from the wharves continued throughout the year. At the end of March 95 per cent of the approved programme had been finished and it is anticipated that the whole of the programme will be completed before September next.

Railway.

Mileage operated.

The main line of 3' 6" gauge runs in a northerly direction from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 366 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
Sekondi-Takoradi Junction	3
Tarkwa-Prestea	18
Aboso-Cinnamon Bippo	4
Huni Valley-Kade	99
Accra-Weiija	10

The Weiija branch has a 2' 6" gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1934-35 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1935	£9,241,698
Gross earnings	810,740
Working expenditure	487,530
Net earnings	323,210
Gross expenditure	958,889
Deficit	148,149
Percentage of working expenditure to gross earnings	60·13 %
Percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure	3·50 %

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,822,093, an increase of 761,467 with a corresponding increase in revenue of £32,736 as compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of live-stock, was 729,887, an increase of 66,707 tons with a decrease of £22,234 in revenue as compared with the year 1933-34.

The principal commodities carried were :—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Decrease : Tons.</i>
Bags and sacks	2,512	430
Cocoa	122,395	3,465
Mining materials	1,492	318
Oil for motive power (petrol) ...	9,027	393

<i>Commodity.</i>				<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Increase : Tons.</i>
Beer and wines ... ..	...	...	...	2,173	925
Building materials ... ..	...	...	...	17,155	7,217
Coal, coke and patent fuel ... ..	...	...	...	4,328	1,415
Corn, native ... ..	...	...	...	2,116	1,152
Cotton goods ... ..	...	...	...	3,060	712
Explosives ... ..	...	...	...	1,143	552
Firewood ... ..	...	...	...	113,519	6,484
Fish, native ... ..	...	...	...	3,127	795
Imported food staples ... ..	...	...	...	9,828	1,170
Hardware ... ..	...	...	...	3,515	1,545
Manganese... ..	...	...	...	357,581	21,654
Mining machinery ... ..	...	...	...	9,468	5,136
Mineral, sand, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	1,859	1,319
Motor vehicles ... ..	...	...	...	1,914	713
Native produce ... ..	...	...	...	11,228	3,512
Paints and oils ... ..	...	...	...	7,956	4,571
Railway and tramway materials				1,167	720
Salt ... ..	...	...	...	5,037	774
Timber, logs exported ... ..	...	...	...	16,338	11,253
Timber—native, not exported ...				4,278	924

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Railway owns eighty-three locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,318,499, an increase of 110,804 miles as compared with 1933–34.

Two oil tank wagons for the Shell Company of West Africa, Limited, were received from England and were prepared for service.

Electric Power.

Five hundred and forty-one additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 1,743,278, an increase of 128,992 units or 7·39 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Buildings, etc.

Except for the transfer of the Railway Headquarters from Sekondi to Takoradi, which necessitated certain structural alterations to the Administration Offices, and the provision of car shelters, no major building operations were carried out.

Track.

As the result of the increased mining activities at Tarkwa and Insu, additional siding facilities were provided at these stations.

Capital Works.

No Capital Works were undertaken during the year.

Stores.

The value of stock on hand at the 1st April, 1934, was £43,890 16s. and at the 31st March, 1935, £48,790 7s. 3d. representing an increase of £4,899 11s. 3d. which was due to the increased activities in the railway.

Transport Service.

Three thousand six hundred and ninety-four tons of material were handled for Government departments.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 436 with 205 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 277 officers with 126 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £1,037 and the earnings were £479. Harbour dues amounting to £602 were collected from Government departments.

Government Motor Transport Department Service.

This service is operated by a permanent staff of six Europeans and 12 African clerical officers, 22 mechanics and drivers. The department operates throughout the colony but principally in the Eastern Province, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. Offices and depots are situated at Accra, Kumasi and Tamale.

The following motor transport is maintained :—

					<i>Rate charged to departments.</i>
Light cars and vans	...	...	6	...	4½d. per mile.
Cars	...	...	6	...	6d. „
30-cwt. lorries	...	...	5	...	7½d. „
2 to 3½-ton lorries and trailers	...	...	30	...	4½d. to 6d. p.t.m.
5 to 6-ton „ „ „	...	...	11	...	3d. to 6d. „
Tractor with 3 trailers (12 tons)	...	...	2	...	6d. per ton mile.

During the year 1934–35 the fleet covered 430,020 miles.

The total cost of the department was £20,188.

The total earnings of the department were £21,027.

The average rates of wages are as follows :—

Labourers	...	...	1s. 4d. per day.
Drivers	...	...	2s. 6d. „
Fitters	...	...	3s. „

Training of Africans as Fitter-Drivers.

A system of apprenticeship introduced in 1928 has been attended with great success. Two Africans so trained are now capable of driving and maintaining Diesel-engined vehicles operating sometimes for weeks, over long distances without European supervision. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it was as recently as 1931 that the first Diesel-engined vehicle ever supplied by the Crown Agents for the Colonies was introduced into the Gold Coast.

Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1935.

The Chief Transport Officer is the principal certifying and examining officer and he is responsible for the appointment of suitable persons as certifying and examining officers.

During the year 570 tests of mechanical efficiency were conducted and 319 certificates of competency in driving were issued out of a total of 570 applicants.

Beach and Terminal Handlings.

During the year the department prepared the relevant Customs entries for nearly 10,000 tons of Government stores and loaded a good proportion of this tonnage on railway trucks for the up-country stations or on transport lorries to near-by stations. These services are performed without any charge to departments concerned.

The Department in 1924-25 and in 1934-35, a Comparison.

The following comparative figures are of interest in showing the progressive reduction in the cost of operating the department during the past ten years. (a) 1924-25, (b) 1934-35.

Total cost of the department.	M.T. earnings, testing fees and value of handling work.	M.T. charges per ton mile.	Tonnage handled.	Total vehicle mileage.	No. of units in fleet.	Pensionable Staff.	
						Euro-peans.	Afri-cans.
(a) £31,976	£27,851	1/3 to 1/8	17,078½	207,137	28	10	21
(b) £20,188	£20,893	3d. to 7d.	9,934	430,020	60	6	12

Roads and Motor Transport.

On the 31st March, 1935 there were about 6,200 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast.

Of these, 1,935 miles were maintained by the Public Works department at an average cost per mile of £47. These roads comprised 411 miles of tarmet, 52 miles of tar-sprayed gravel and 1,465 miles of gravel.

The construction of about ten miles of new road was completed during the year.

Many of the rivers are crossed by means of ferries, of which some are maintained by Government and others are leased to the United Africa Company, Limited.

In Accra the town council maintains a regular service of motor omnibuses, and privately-owned vehicles of a similar type operate between Accra and Achimota, a distance of eight miles.

Privately-owned lorries carrying both passengers and goods ply for hire on all motorable roads in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Lighting and Electric Power.

The total number of B.O.T. units supplied by the Government electric power plants in Accra, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Winneba, Kumasi and Tamale was 1,416,447, an increase of 57,336 units as compared with the previous year.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The recovery of trade in the Gold Coast was reflected in the general improvement in business during the year, the net cash revenue being £99,493 as compared with £91,484 for 1933-34, an increase of £8,009. Real expenditure, taking into account the increase caused by restoration of the levy, was practically stationary at £138,925.

The savings bank business continues to expand rapidly: the amount due to depositors increased from £114,955 in 1934 to £142,204 on the 1st January, 1935. The average amount standing to the credit of the 20,883 depositors was £6 16s. 2d., a slight increase over the figure for last year.

Statistics of business transacted are as follows :—

				1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase.	Decrease.
Letters, etc.	...	...	...	5,494,927	5,596,266	101,339	—
Money orders	...	...	...	£153,630	£168,004	£14,374	—
Postal orders	...	...	...	£141,665	£156,752	£15,087	—
Parcels	...	...	...	63,658	65,512	1,854	—
Parcels revenue	...	...	...	£7,216	£7,318	£102	—
C.O.D. collections	...	...	...	£36,554	£39,087	£2,533	—
Telegraph revenue	...	...	...	£17,482	£20,100	£2,618	—
Telegraph revenue collected for Eastern							
Telegraph Company	...	...	...	£11,700	£17,552	£5,852	—
Telephones	...	...	...	£32,960	£34,890	£2,200	—
Savings bank deposits	...	...	...	£79,867	£95,177	£15,310	—
Savings bank withdrawals	...	...	...	£70,487	£70,874	£387	—
Savings bank depositors	...	...	...	18,077	20,883	2,806	—

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Five new telephone exchanges were opened during the year, and modern switching equipment of ample capacity was installed at four exchanges to replace apparatus of old design. Public call office facilities were extended to five offices and sixty-six additional subscribers were connected to the telephone system.

Approximately 235 miles of additional heavy light pole route was constructed during the period under review and all main and local routes were overhauled and reconstructed where necessary, 1,044 miles of route being so dealt with. Approximately 840 miles of bush clearing was done, and 400 miles of iron pole route painted.

Railway telephone and telegraph apparatus and the fleet of thirteen vehicles employed on the mail conveyance services were maintained in good running order by the department. Work undertaken in the workshop during the period under review included the manufacture of telephone switchboards, portable telephones, wireless components and motor vehicle bodies. The technical school, though hampered to some extent by reduction of staff, carried out much useful work in the training of apprentices.

Wireless.

Takoradi wireless station dealt with 2,156 radiograms during the year with a net revenue of £398. In order to meet the requirements of shipping and trade it is proposed shortly to replace the existing obsolete equipment at this station by modern apparatus.

Government Broadcasting Service.

Preliminary arrangements were completed at the end of the year for the institution of a broadcast relay service on the lines of that successfully established in Sierra Leone. A separate Broadcasting department is being created and a station set up at Accra, as a first step.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**Banking.**

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has eleven branches and the latter eight.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 74 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks ; but there are 408 cocoa-producers' co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 9,031 and a paid-up share capital of £9,036. 4s. on the 31st March, 1935. These societies during the year sold 6,002 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

British gold, silver and bronze coin, and West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth of a penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1935 was £68,884 and of alloy coin £4,531,188. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £145,000. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £843,089 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 851 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined, and of this number 104 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department comprises civil, mechanical, and public health branches, and is the authority for the design, construction and maintenance of all public works, including roads, buildings, drainage, waterworks, and electric supplies.

Expenditure on maintenance of roads and buildings has been reduced by from 33 per cent to 40 per cent but, thanks to more efficient supervision and improvements in organisation, there has been no decline in the standard of roads and public buildings. It is more than five years since any extensive reconstruction work was undertaken on the tar-sprayed macadam roads system; yet the quality of these roads remains high, while in the case of gravelled roads the standard of maintenance is higher than it has ever been.

Electric Supplies.

The more important towns, including Accra, Sekondi, Takoradi, Cape Coast, Winneba, Koforidua, Kumasi and Tamale are all supplied with electricity. Small lighting sets are also installed at Aburi and Pong-Tamale.

In Takoradi and Sekondi the Railway Department is responsible for generation and distribution, but in all other towns the Public Works Department is responsible.

The charges for current supplied have recently been revised: rates for domestic supplies are now based on a sliding scale, the price varying inversely as the amount of current consumed. The maximum rate for quantities under five units per month is one shilling but this rate gradually decreases for consumption up to 44 units per month, above which the charge is only three pence per unit. Fixed rates per lamp have also been introduced, the charges being 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. per month for one, two and three lamps respectively. The revised charges in power rates represent a reduction of approximately 15 per cent.

Apart from the benefit bestowed on the consumer it is hoped that by encouraging the extended use of the current already available production costs may be lowered.

Water Supplies.

The Kumasi waterworks, which was opened just prior to the commencement of the year under review, has now been in operation for a complete year. Minor defects of a nature inherent in new works have been remedied, and troubles resulting from the presence of manganese in the water have been overcome.

The average daily consumption was 200,000 gallons per day which represents about five gallons per head. This low consumption is accounted for by the small number of private connections: the majority of the population obtain water from standpipes for which there is no charge or rate at present.

Pure water supplies are now available in Accra, Takoradi, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Winneba, Kumasi, and Tamale as well as Pong-Tamale where a supply is maintained for the Veterinary Station, while villages *en route* are supplied in the cases of Accra and Sekondi waterworks. The total average daily consumption of water from the whole of the supplies in the Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories is 1,528,000 gallons.

Schemes have also been prepared for the supply of water to Saltpond and villages *en route* from the Cape Coast waterworks, and for a gravity supply for Koforidua. These supplies are held up pending improvement in the financial situation of the Colony.

Extraordinary Works.

The programme of extraordinary works was again severely curtailed, only £15,800 being provided.

The chief works carried out were miscellaneous sanitary works, construction of the African hospital at Keta to replace the building washed away by the sea and the extension of Road 303W (Dunkwa-Asanwinso) to open up a mining area.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874 modified by a large number of local ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is at present limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sitting of the courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.¹

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

The West African Court of Appeal (Further Amendment) Order-in-Council 1934 makes provision for the hearing and determining of appeals from His Majesty's High Court of the Protectorate of Nigeria.

There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a divisional court or affirming a conviction on a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

The Supreme Court consists of divisional courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi.² At Accra, there are usually two courts sitting, over one of which, the Chief Justice presides while Puisne Judges preside over the others. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

(1) and (2) Between the close of the year under review and the publication of this report legislation has been introduced extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of provinces and districts are *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first-named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the divisional courts and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the judge of the appropriate court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

The Chief Law Officer and head of the Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may, subject to certain conditions, admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the courts in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or as a law agent in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

During the period under review, 58 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. One hundred and eighty-two civil actions were brought in the divisional courts. The total number of appeals in the divisional courts has increased but the civil actions show a decrease over those of last year.

In the superior courts there were 187 convictions in criminal cases thus showing a decrease of one over those of the previous year. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 19,696 convictions, being 5,443 less than those of the previous year.

Several volumes of law reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the escort police, the general police and the marine police.

The escort police are illiterate natives, mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The general police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed in the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the marine police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs department.

A section of the force is detailed for railway police duties, and a good band is maintained at headquarters.

A police training depot is established near Accra.

The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 36 European officers and 1,974 African other ranks.

The criminal investigation department has filed 41,490 fingerprints since 1923, and this bureau includes photographs and other criminal records.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last three years :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Cases reported ...	24,316	27,486	26,034	28,194
Persons prosecuted ...	25,440	29,750	27,022	28,851
Persons convicted ...	20,743	23,875	22,399	24,225

The following are the details for the past year :—

- 5,308 persons were sent to prison.
- 16,003 persons paid their fines.
- 1,734 persons were cautioned.
- 522 persons were bound over.
- 407 persons were committed to higher courts.
- 251 juveniles were dealt with.

24,225

Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and the registration of aliens. Auctioneers' and goldsmiths' licences are also controlled by the police.

The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1932, 1933, 1934 and first quarter of 1935 was as follows :—

			<i>Private Cars.</i>	<i>Motor Lorries.</i>	<i>Motor Cycles.</i>	<i>Trailers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	...	...	2,036	5,022	464	595	8,177
1933	...	...	1,757	4,818	649	571	7,795
1934	...	...	1,772	4,513	557	787	7,629
1935 (1st quarter)	...	...	1,393	3,646	336	755	6,130

Prisons.

The prisons of the Gold Coast are twenty-five in number of which four are central prisons accommodating long-sentence prisoners. The central prisons are situated at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale and are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by African instructors under the supervision of a European instructor of industries: tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, masonry, laundry work, brush-making, mat weaving, string-making and coir mat-making.

The last named is a new industry which has been started at Accra. The industry will be extended to Ada and Keta as soon as skilled prisoners have been trained.

These industries in addition to producing revenue are of reformatory value, as on discharge a considerable number of prisoners settle down to the trades they have learnt instead of reverting to crime.

At Kumasi, Sekondi and Tamale there are farms producing ground crops for prisoners' rations. Kumasi also has a brick-field with appliances to turn out a properly compressed brick. Vegetable gardens producing English vegetables are also established at Kumasi and Tamale.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate local prisoners with sentences of six months and under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African gaolers in direct control.

The chief work performed is conservancy, station work, farming and other work of an unskilled nature.

There are separate wards for debtors at Accra, Elmina and Tamale. At other prisons they occupy special cells and are kept apart from convict prisoners as far as existing conditions permit.

Elmina prison has special wards for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

Recidivists wear distinctive badges and are located and work together. Accommodation does not permit of their location in separate cells. There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons.

The weights of prisoners are recorded monthly. The most common diseases are gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws and malaria, which are contracted before admission.

There were 21 deaths, or 10·69 per thousand.

The average daily population for the year was 1,963 as compared with 1,985 in the previous year.

Prisoners' rations are prepared in accordance with the diet scale. They have been good and sufficient. Owing to the reduction in price of foodstuffs and the development of prison farms the cost of rationing has been very cheap. With the exception of a few prisons where the population is very small, all food is prepared in prison kitchens; Accra and Sekondi prisons are provided with steam cooking plants.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers there is no probation system and the possibility of obtaining voluntary assistance in the form of a prisoners' aid society is extremely remote.

There were twelve executions as compared with seven in the previous year.

The boys' home, previously at Ada, was moved to Kintampo, Ashanti, in February where more spacious quarters are available for expansion and more space exists for vocational training.

There were eight admissions and five discharges.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Gold Coast Colony.

Ten ordinances were enacted during the period under review, of which the most important were the following :—

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance—No. 22 of 1934—provides for the fixing of import quotas in respect of textile goods manufactured in foreign countries. The ordinance is capable of being used in respect of any foreign country, but the object in view is to restrict the importation of textile goods manufactured in Japan. Four quotas are imposed, viz. for cotton piece-goods, artificial silk piece-goods, cotton towels, and cotton velveteen, and they are fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the average imports from all sources of these four classes of commodities during the five-year period 1927–31.

The Motor Traffic Ordinance—No. 27 of 1934—replaces the old Motor Traffic Ordinance with its manifold amendments and prescribes new conditions for examination before a driving licence can be granted. It provides for an appeal to the Police Magistrate or District Commissioner from the refusal of a Licensing Authority to issue or renew a driver's licence.

The Asamangkese Division Regulation Ordinance—No. 3 of 1935—gives power to the Government to take such measures as are necessary to safeguard the property and revenues of the stools in the Asamangkese Division. This has been made necessary by the conduct of those responsible for the administration of the stools for the last ten years in frittering away the revenues of the stools by contesting fruitless actions in the courts, with the result that sanitary and other services which are necessary for the welfare of the people have been starved.

It makes provision for the establishment of stool treasuries and provides that the revenues of the stool shall be paid to the treasurer of the stool treasuries who is to be appointed by the Governor by regulations. It prohibits any person other than the prescribed officer from receiving any part of the stool revenues, and provides that none can incur any debt or liability on behalf of the stool without the sanction of the prescribed officer.

Ashanti.

The following five ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 1 of 1934—The Kumasi Public Health Board Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

No. 2 of 1934—The Importation of Textiles Ordinance, 1934.

No. 3 of 1934—The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

No. 1 of 1935—The Native Authority Ordinance, 1935.

No. 2 of 1935—The Native Courts Ordinance, 1935.

The Native Authority Ordinance empowers the Governor to declare that there shall be a native authority for any specified area and to appoint as such native authority any chief or other native or any native council or group of native councils. The ordinance imposes on such native authorities the obligations generally of maintaining order and good government in that area and for that purpose gives them certain powers over the natives residing in that area.

The Native Courts Ordinance empowers the Governor to establish native courts to try certain criminal and civil cases in which all the parties are natives. Four grades of native courts are established and Schedule I of the ordinance sets out their powers.

Northern Territories.

The following three ordinances were enacted for the period under review :—

No. 1 of 1934—The Education Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

No. 2 of 1934—The Importation of Textiles Ordinance, 1934.

No. 3 of 1934—The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

Togoland under British Mandate.

The following three ordinances were enacted for the period under review :—

No. 1 of 1934—The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

No. 2 of 1934—The Importation of Textiles Regulations Ordinance, 1934.

No. 3 of 1934—The Administration Further Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£	£
1929-30	...	...	3,397,324	3,932,022 (a)
1930-31	...	...	3,499,418 (b)	3,744,010 (a)
1931-32	...	...	2,284,299	2,823,752
1932-33	...	...	2,670,786 (c)	2,673,482
1933-34	...	...	2,684,925 (d)	2,313,096
1934-35	...	...	2,778,055 (d)	2,554,039 (e)

(a) Includes amounts expended on loan works account and later recovered from loan funds as in note (b).

(b) Includes a sum of £828,435 advanced on loan works account and recovered from the loan raised in 1931.

(c) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

(d) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries in 1933-34, £15,709 in 1934-35.

(e) Includes £98,524 transferred to the Reserve Fund.

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

<i>Head.</i>			1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
			£	£	£
Customs	...	...	2,489,575	1,735,198	1,473,587
Licences	...	...	215,901	224,047	188,823
Fees...	...	...	216,986	235,894	227,486
Railway (net surplus)	...	...	31,724	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	127,615	119,585	105,764
Sundry and extraordinary	...	...	315,523	1,184,694	288,639
Total	...	...	3,397,324	3,499,418	2,284,299

<i>Head.</i>			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
			£	£	£
Customs	...	...	1,647,628	1,823,465	1,906,080
Licences	...	...	198,345	180,638	267,108
Fees ...	...	...	203,469	192,513	187,081
Railway (net surplus)	...	...	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	94,251	91,427	98,415
Sundry and Extraordinary	...	...	527,093	396,882	319,371
Total	...	...	2,670,786	2,684,925	2,778,055

The working of the year 1934-35 may be summarised as under :—

<i>Revenue</i>	...	...	...	...	...	£2,778,055
<i>Expenditure (general budget) :—</i>						
Recurrent	...	...	...	£2,222,888		
Extraordinary	...	...	...	155,060		
						<u>2,377,948</u>
Surplus—general budget	...	...	...			400,107
<i>Deduct :—</i>						
Railway deficit	...	...	...	£74,215		
Takoradi harbour deficit	...			21,876		
Contribution to Railway Renewals Fund	...	...	...	80,000		
						<u>176,091</u>
Net surplus 1934-35	...	...	...			<u>£224,016</u>

<i>Railway.</i>				1933-34.	1934-35.
Expenditure	...	...	...	£876,556	£960,298
Revenue	...	...	...	798,149	806,083
					<u>806,083</u>
Deficit	...	...	...	£78,407	£154,215
					<u>£154,215</u>

It should be noted however that included in the railway expenditure for 1934-35 there is a contribution of £80,000 to the Renewals Fund. No such contribution was made in 1933-34.

<i>Takoradi harbour.</i>					
Expenditure	...	...	...	£178,343	£177,929
Revenue	...	...	...	144,126	156,053
					<u>156,053</u>
Deficit	...	...	...	£34,217	£21,876
					<u>£21,876</u>

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1935, amounted to £2,925,604 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	...	...	...	£846,509
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (surplus assets thereof)	...	...	...	11,418
General Reserve Fund	...	...	...	1,400,000
Railway Renewals Fund	...	...	...	632,580
Investment depreciation account	...	...	...	35,097
				<u>£2,925,604</u>

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1935, were as follows :—

Cash balance	£191,617
Investments	1,960,463
Unallocated stores	124,796
General advance accounts	81,183
Municipal loan accounts	63,610
Joint Colonial Funds	843,000
3% Loan Redemption Account	69,765
	<hr/>
	£3,334,434

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

Special funds and reserves	£2,348,893
General deposit accounts	65,132
Drafts and remittances	212
Investment depreciation account	35,097
Railway workshop suspense account	2,742
Loan account	33,401
Crown Agents overdraft account	2,448
	<hr/>
	2,487,925
	<hr/>
Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of	£846,509
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Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1935 was £11,863,000, and the sinking funds for the redemption of debt amounted to £1,705,809.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation are :—

Customs duties	£1,906,080
Harbour and light dues	27,926
Licences, etc.	267,108

Customs duties represent 68·8 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Field work during the year included the geological mapping and prospecting of (a) the country between Bekwai, the Ofin-Pra confluence, Banka, Nkawkaw and Kumawu, (b) parts of the Kumasi and Sunyani districts between Goaso, Pamu, Abofaw and the Ofin river near Yenahin, (c) the country east and west of the railway between Insu and Dunkwa, (d) parts of the Axim district, and (e) the Birim diamondfield and surrounding country.

Gold.—The survey of the gold resources of the Colony and Ashanti was continued and at the end of the year two parties commenced work in the Northern Territories.

The blanket conglomerate and associated beds of the Tarkwa-Aboso goldfield were traced and mapped from near Damang and Insu in a north-easterly direction to the Anum river in Ashanti. They were tested in very many places but little or no gold was found in them.

At the request of mining companies advice was given after geological investigations of the Bibiani, Konongo and Nangodi mines and of several prospects and concessions in course of development. Numerous other gold mines and prospects were also examined. At Bibiani the work included a detailed study of the surface and underground workings of the mine.

Andalusite.—Samples of andalusite from the deposit near Abodum, Bekwai district, referred to in the last report, were tested by the Imperial Institute. They state that an andalusite concentrate can readily be obtained by washing, crushing and screening the andalusite earth but owing to the complex nature of the andalusite crystals it does not appear likely that they can be sufficiently freed from alkalies and ferruginous matter to constitute a satisfactory raw material for the manufacture of mullite refractories.

Water Supply.—A brief investigation was made of the water supply of Kumawu and a report was submitted advising improvements to the present supplies and, when finances permit, the sinking of new wells and/or bore-holes.

Lake Bosumtwi.—In July, 1934, a survey was made of the bed of Lake Bosumtwi. More than a hundred depth measurements were taken and several samples of the mud and water at the bottom

of the lake were collected and examined. Near the shore the bed of the lake has a steep gradient but below a depth of 100 feet the slope is very gradual and over a large area in the centre, the lake is almost flat-bottomed. The maximum depth observed was 237 feet. Several stumps of trees were found standing in more than 40 feet of water and at one place the depth of the water alongside a tree stump was 60 feet. The soundings suggest the existence of an old shore line at a depth of about 130 feet. The level of the lake rose 1·4 feet during 1934–35 and since May, 1932, when records were first kept, the average rise has been one foot per annum.

Archaeology.—Pits sunk in five of the ancient trenches discovered by the Geological Survey in the Birim Valley near Manso, Osenasi, Akwatia and Abodum in 1931, yielded abundant fragments of coarse crude pottery including three broken but fairly complete pots, a few polished stone chisels and axes, grinding and grooved stones and fragments of gum copal. The trenches are now believed to be similar to those surrounding some of the old fortified towns in Nigeria and the Gambia.

Publications.—Memoir No. 4, *Gold in the Gold Coast*, and two geological maps of the Gold Coast, one showing the geology only and the other the positions of the gold mines and prospects as well as the geology, have recently been published.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the native ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the native community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the native owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concessions Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931 defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the native, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of lay-outs by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive lay-outs of stoolands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the lay-out as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the lay-out superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the lay-out of towns and villages to which no lay-out scheme has as yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

				<i>Total Area.</i>	<i>Area owned by</i>
				<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Government.</i>
				<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>
Gold Coast Colony	...	...	...	23,937	53
Ashanti	...	...	...	24,379	81
Northern Territories	...	...	...	30,486	33
Total				78,802	167
Mandated Territory of Togoland				13,041	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

As was the case last year the Survey Department has been kept very busily employed with work mainly connected directly or indirectly with concessions. There was an increase in the issue of copies of key plans showing the location of concessions while many enquiries were received regarding data concerning surveys of old concessions that had lapsed and were being taken up again.

The printing branch, in addition to ordinary departmental work, carried out the usual volume of work for other departments. Possibly one of the most important items of this nature was the printing of two special maps for the Geological Survey Department. These two maps, judging by the number sold, appear to have been much appreciated by the mining community.

The topographical branch completed the revision of the Obuasi standard sheet and, in addition, surveyed, for framework purposes, 165 miles of theodolite traverse. It also completed the surveys of two forest reserves and part of a third.

In the cadastral branch the main activity has been in the Western Province and every surveyor who could possibly be spared from elsewhere has been drafted into this province which is the scene of the greatest activity in mining and in which immediate development appears to be most likely. All sections have been employed on the survey and demarcation of town lay-outs, forest reserve surveys and the usual lease and acquisition surveys. The drawing office has been kept exceptionally busy with work in connection with concessions.

Good progress was made in the provision of framework. The framework section completed the observation of the new western Ashanti chain of main triangulation, the results being computed and adjusted at headquarters, while it also surveyed some 130 miles of primary traverse. In the Western Province parties working under the Provincial Surveyor completed 255 miles of secondary traverse. This work is urgently needed in connection with the control and proper co-ordination of old and new concession surveys.

Fifty-two miles of precise levelling were completed by a single party. Work, however, was interrupted at different times by leave or other causes.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Department (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	0
(The above three volumes per set)	1	5	6
Customs—			
Customs Import and Export Lists	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide	0	1	0
Trade Report 1933	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Geology—			
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) (<i>Whitelaw and Junner</i>)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Obuasi Goldfield (Memoir No. 2 Geol. Survey) (<i>Junner</i>)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield (Memoir No. 3 Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>)	0	5	0
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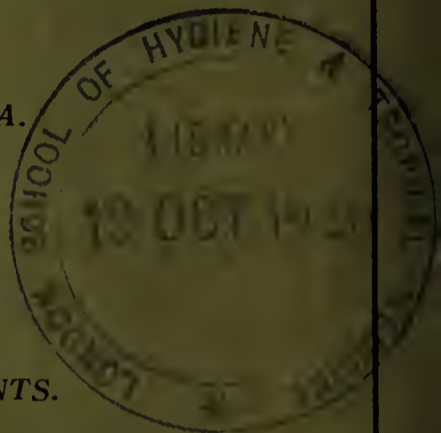
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